The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,165.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4. 1786.

Edinburgh, Nov. 1. 1786.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, held here this day, THOMAS EDINGTON, Esq; in the Chair, they came to the following Resolutions, respecting the proposed alteration of the Corn Laws.

Resolved unanimously,

I. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the present law respecting the opening and shutting of the ports, for the importation and exportation of grain, has been, and is subject to much abuse, and should be amended.

II. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that in a matter of such importance as an alteration of the Corn Law, much deliberation and attention are requisite; and that the interest of the Landholder, the Farmer, the Manufacturer, and the Labourer, should be impartially considered.

III. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that this body corporate should support such alteration of the law only, as shall appear to them best adapted to the general good of the country at large.

IV. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that a Committee be appointed to take the subject, in the above liberal view, into serious consideration, and to report to the next general Meeting of Directors of this Chamber, to be held on Wednesday the 6th of December next.

V. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that thanks should be returned to the Gentlemen who have favoured the Chamber with their observations on this important business, and that all papers which have been, or may be transmitted, should be laid before the Committee, for their consideration.

The Meeting then appointed the following Gentlemen to be a Committee upon the business, viz.

Sir James Hunter-Blair, Baronet,
William Ramsay, Esq; of Barnton,
James Stirling, Esq;
Robert Fall, Esq; Dunbar,
Messrs. Walter Biggar, manufacturer,
Alex. Crichton, coachmaker,
John Learmonth, merchant,
Hugh Bell, brewer,
Geo. Chalmers, merchant,
James Craig, baker, with
David Stewart, Esq; Chairman, and
The Secretaries.

WILLIAM CREECH, JA. MORRISON, jun. } Secretaries.

HADDINGTON, *October* 31. 1786.

CORN LAWS.

THE Justices of the Peace of this County, at their General Sessions assembled, having taken the proposed alteration of the Corn Law under their consideration, are of opinion, That the present Corn Law may be much amended, and appoint Sir Peter Warrender, Baronet; William Law of Elvingston; George Buchan-Hepburn of Smeaton; Charles Brown of Coalston; John Hamilton of Pencaitland; Hew Dalrymple jun. of North-Berwick, Esqrs; and Robert Fall, Esq; Provost of Dunbar, a Committee, to attend to this important subject, to correspond with our representatives in Parliament, and to meet with any Committees that may be named by the other counties, and by the commercial and manufacturing societies in Scotland. And the meeting earnestly recommend to this collective body, to form a law upon such liberal principles, as shall unite the interest of the farmer and the manufacturer, and thereby form a permanent system for regulating the importation and exportation of grain, so far as relates to this part of the united Kingdom.

ROGUE-MONEY BILL.

The Meeting are of opinion, *1st*, That this bill, in so far as it points at introducing the trial and punishment of crimes in the county where they shall be committed, will prove a salutary alteration in the mode of executing the criminal law of this county. *2dly*, That this bill, in so far as it points at introducing this alteration, by increasing the tax now levied upon the landed property in Scotland, under the name of Rogue-money, is unjust, and ought to be opposed, because this tax is paid by one class of inhabitants only, whose property is less liable to injury from the hand of violence, than the floating, commercial, and manufacturing property in the kingdom, which will be totally exempted. And the Meeting are of opinion, that a tax intended to procure a general benefit, ought to affect every inhabitant according to his substance. *3dly*, That the third clause in the bill, which relates to these trials, ought explicitly to enact, that the expence of every criminal trial, which the King's counsel shall direct to be tried in the county, and which, from the nature of the crime charged, must be tried by a jury, shall be paid out of the fund now allocated for defraying the expence of trials before the Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in Scotland. *4thly*, That the Sheriff Deputes ought to have no greater power over the Rogue-money, than belongs to every Justice of the Peace; and that the Sheriff Substitutes ought to have no power whatever over that fund, and that, if the Sheriff Depute discharge the duty of his office properly, there is not the smallest occasion for allowing his Substitute to draw upon the Rogue-money, which, by the law as it now stands, is imposed by the Justices of the Peace, and is under their exclusive management; and that a clause, inserted in the bill, declaring the Sheriff Deputes, *ex officio*, Justices of the Peace in their respective counties, will give them every reasonable and just power over it. With these alterations, the Meeting approve of the bill, and they do hereby instruct their representative in Parliament to oppose it, unless these alterations shall be adopted; and they appoint the Committee formerly named, to meet with the Committees that may be named by the other counties in Scotland, to take joint measures for having these and such other alterations as may be thought necessary, made in the bill, if it shall be again brought into Parliament.

SELLING OF CORN BY WEIGHT IN PLACE OF MEASURE.

MR FALL of Dunbar laid before the Meeting, a plan for selling corn by weight, which was considered, and the general object of this plan was approved of, and remitted to the former Committee, with a recommendation to them to lay it before any General Meeting that may be held at Edinburgh, relative to the Corn Laws.—And they appoint these resolutions to be published in the Edinburgh newspapers.

Extracted by

JOHN CRAW, Clerk.

Berwickshire Police Scheme.

THE Subscribers are desired to meet in the house of Alexander Gordon, vintner in Dunse, on Tuesday the 7th November 1786, in order to carry the scheme into further execution.

WANTS A PLACE,
A GOVERNESS,
QUALIFIED to Teach the ENGLISH and FRENCH Languages grammatically, WRITING, MUSIC, &c. For further particulars apply to the Publisher.

Speculative Society.

THE First Meeting of the 23d Session of the Speculative Society, is to be held at their Hall in the College of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 14th of November next, at six o'clock in the evening.

St Andrews, Nov. 1. 1786.

THE Grammar School here was opened 4th ult. Mr DICK, lately elected Rector, has a large and commodious House, and can accommodate a few more Boarders, whose private as well as public education he superintends. Next week Mr DICK will begin to teach his First and Second French Classes; the hours for which will be those most suitable for such Students of the University as may chuse to put themselves under his direction.

At the City of Glasgow, the first day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty six years.

WHICH day, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Glasgow, being in Council assembled, and taking into their serious consideration the proposals made by the land-holders in and about the city of Edinburgh, for altering the present law respecting the importation of meal and grain into Scotland, they unanimously agreed upon, and came to the following Resolutions:

First, That it is of the greatest importance to a manufacturing country to have the price of corn and meal, with which the laborious part of the people are principally subsisted, always on reasonable terms, and at stationary prices; and that a free importation and exportation of these necessaries of life would tend to promote so desirable an end.

Secondly, That the method proposed at a meeting of some landed gentlemen lately held at Edinburgh, as the standard for opening and shutting the ports, would tend to advance the price of grain in this and the neighbouring western counties.

Thirdly, That it is well known the price of meal in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, is always higher than in the Lothians; and if the price of meal and grain in these counties is to be the standard for opening and shutting the ports in Scotland, this great manufacturing district, which, even in plentiful seasons requires importation from other countries, can never expect to see the medium-price of meal as low as it has heretofore been.

Fourthly, That the laws now in force for the importation of grain and meal, have been beneficial to this country; and any alteration of these laws that may have a tendency to raise the prices higher than they have hitherto been, would have a ruinous effect on the manufactures of Scotland in general, and in particular on these in this district. And,

Fifthly, They resolve and agree to oppose any bill that may be brought into Parliament, by which the price of grain and meal may be steadily raised, or which may alter the present laws, to the prejudice of this city and the country adjacent.

And they ordain this act to be printed and published in the Edinburgh and Glasgow news-papers; and appoint the Lord Provost to transmit a printed copy hereof to each of the Royal Boroughs in Scotland.

Extracted from the Records of Council by me, Town-clerk of Glasgow. JOHN WILSON.

PAISLEY, OCTOBER 31. 1786.

THE different Corporations and Societies in this Town and Subburbs, viz.—*Old Master Weavers, Tailors, Hammermen, Masons, Shoemakers, Fleshers, Wrights, Bakers, Maltsters, Gardeners, Old Journeymen Weavers, Maxwelton Weavers Society, Prince's Factory Society, Croft Society, Sandhole's Society, Paisley Ayrshire Society, Brewers Society, and Cumberland Factory Society*, having respectively met, and taken into their consideration, the intended alteration of the Corn Laws, were of opinion, That the scheme proposed, (if carried into a law) will be attended with the most important and fatal consequences to this part of the country.—That as oatmeal is the chief subsistence of our laborious and valuable mechanics, to adopt any plan that will have the effect of raising the price of this article at least one-seventh part, must of course, either advance the price of labour, and cause our valuable manufactures droop and decline, or render the situation of this class of men truly deplorable.

They are very sensible of the strong and formidable rivalship which now subsists betwixt this part of the country and the manufacturers in Ireland.—If the Legislature should be so far misled, as to give a sanction to this proposed measure, they have every reason to believe, that our manufactures will be transferred to that country, where provisions are lower, and where every exertion is made to draw our best mechanics to their aid.

When they reflect upon the great improvements that have been made upon the lands contiguous to this place, and what effect the encrease of our manufactures have had in raising the rents to the landholders, at least three times their former value, they are greatly surprised, that any description of Landed Gentlemen in Scotland should propose a measure so incompatible with their own interest, and that of the encrease of manufactures and population.

The respective Corporations and Societies, therefore *unanimously resolved*, thus publicly to express their high disapprobation of this measure;—that they will oppose the same, so far as their influence and power will go;—that they will chearfully join with the Magistrates and Town Council of Paisley, with the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures at Glasgow, and with the whole Manufacturing interest in Scotland, to oppose this pernicious scheme; and that they will contribute their share of the expence in prosecuting every constitutional and legal measure for the purpose of preventing the same being passed into a law; and they appoint their respective Presides to sign these their resolutions, and that William Boreland, their Deacon-Convener, correspond with any other Corporation or Society upon this important subject.

(Signed)

James Tannyhill, Preses of the Old Weavers.
Hugh Richmond, ditto of the Tailors.
James Duncan, ditto of the Hammermen,
Mathew Pate, ditto of the Masons.
Tho. Campbell, ditto of the Shoemakers.
John Campbell, ditto of the Fleshers.
Thomas Manfoad, ditto of the Wrights.
John Gentles, ditto of the Bakers.
James Taylor, ditto of the Maltsters.
John White, ditto of the Gardeners.
Wm. Boreland, ditto of the Old Journeymen Weavers Society.
Wm. Fleming, ditto of the Maxwelton Society.
George Gould, ditto of the Prince's Society.
Wm. M'Farlan, ditto of the Croft Society.
Robert Millar, ditto of the Sandhole's Society.
John Blair, ditto of the Paisley Ayrshire Society.
Joseph Speir, ditto of the Brewers Society.
John Jackson, ditto of the Cumberland Society.

A GREAT VARIETY OF THE
Most Fashionable Haberdashery Goods.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Parliament Square,

HAVING just returned from London, with a very large stock of Goods in all the variety of fashion, begs leave to recommend the following articles to the particular attention of the Ladies.

5-4ths printed Callicoes, of new and elegant patterns.
Yard-wide ditto, from 1s. 10d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.
Corded Dimitties, from 1s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.
Muslinets, from 1s. 8d. to the best superfine at 5s.
Cotton and Marseilled Counterpanes of all sizes.
Black Alamodes ditto, some of which can be afforded at very low prices.
Yard-wide Irish Linens, from 1s. 8d. to 6s.—Great bargains.
Irish Poplins for the winter wear.
Plain, striped, and checked Muslins, an immense variety.
5-4ths and 6-4ths Book Handkerchiefs, seldom to be met with in this place.
Tambour Handkerchiefs, from 12s. to 34s.
Tambour Aprons, from 30s. to 4l. 10s.
Ditto Robins.
English and Indian Shawls from 4s. to *Eighteen Guineas*.
India Table Cloths and Tea Napkins.
Variety of Fancy Muffs; Straw Hats; Silk, Cotton, and Thread Hose; and other articles too tedious to be mentioned.

A considerable allowance will be made to Country Dealers.

MONEY TO LEND.

SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING to LEND aginst Martinmas first, upon good personal security. For particulars apply to James Spence writer, Wardrope's Court, or Oswald Fotheringhame writer, Fisher's Close.

EDUCATION.

EDINBURGH, *October* 27. 1786.

ROBERT NICHOL, at his house, head of Dickson's Close, continues to Teach Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Accompts in general in the most extensive manner, with their application to practice in all the various branches of business which occur in Britain; Foreign Monies, Weights, and Measures, are taught, and a variety of questions depending thereon resolved.

Elements of Geometry and Algebra, with their application to all the parts of practical Mathematics, practical Geometry, Land-Surveying, Navigation, Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids, Mechanics, &c. in a scientific and demonstrative manner.

Geography, ancient and modern, with the use of the Globes.—The Philosophical part, as it stands connected with Astronomy, is explained at some length in a course of lectures, in order to give a clear and distinct view of the system.

This plan is intended to comprehend whatever is necessary to form the man of business, so far as the knowledge of theory, with its application to practice, can contribute to this valuable end.

Mr Nichol returns sincere thanks to those Gentlemen who have patronized him in the infancy of his plan, and hopes, by a proper attention to business to merit the continuance of their friendship. Gentlemen, who are pleased to honour him with their countenance and support, may depend on his utmost exertions to promote the best interests of those committed to his care.

Mr Nichol opened a class for Geography on Monday the 16th current. Such as incline to study that elegant and useful branch of science, may yet be brought forward to join the class.

And, as formerly advertised, he will inspect and balance merchants books, whether in proper, foreign, or company trade, and will adjust and settle accompts of every kind.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended at their own lodgings.

☞ With regard to Mr Nichol's professional abilities, he will only say, that he has many living testimonies, the mention of whose names would do him honour, who now make a distinguished figure in the several respectable departments of business which they fill in this metropolis.

Glasgow, October 30. 1786.

A MEETING of the Incorporation of MALTMEN being this day called, to take into consideration the proposed plan of the Landed Interest for altering the present law respecting the import of corn, the Meeting were unanimously of opinion, That the proposed alteration will prove hurtful to manufacturers, and likewise to the proprietors of land. To encourage manufactures is securing the safest and best market for the produce of the country; and, in this point of view, the landed and manufacturing interests are too intimately connected for the former to have any danger to fear from the latter. Their extent of property will always prove a sufficient inducement for them to seek the welfare of the country, unless misled by designing men. The Meeting were, therefore, of opinion, that, to make them relinquish the proposed alteration, it is only necessary to convince them of the impropriety of the measure. Different statements being laid before the Meeting, taking a comparative view of foreign and domestic markets, at a period when most of the British ports were shut, with remarks on the influence the import of foreign corn had upon the price at some open ports, when compared with those that were shut, they were fully of opinion, if the matter was considered free of false and groundless prejudices by each party, and with that liberality of sentiment which ought to influence every public measure, the ground of contention between the landed and manufacturing interest might for ever be removed. It might be shown, that a free import and export at all times would by no means be hurtful to the landed interest; but, on the contrary, would have a happy tendency to promote the mutual prosperity of all ranks.

The Meeting cannot help expressing their surprise, that the two first manufacturing nations in Europe, Great Britain and Ireland, should be the only countries that allow a bounty upon the exportation of corn; for by our giving a bounty of 5 s. upon every quarter of wheat exported, and upon other grain in proportion, we thereby give our neighbouring rival nations a decided advantage in their manufactures over our own, by affording them grain at a cheaper rate than we supply ourselves with; for English grain can be carried from many ports of that country, to several ports on the Continent, at a much less expence than it can be brought to the west of Scotland. The time was when, perhaps, it was good policy to allow a bounty upon exportation, when agriculture was very imperfect, and corn the staple; but the encrease of manufactures has made it otherwise; and, as the cause has now ceased, the practice should be discontinued.

The Meeting cannot help also observing, that a practice has long obtained in most, if not the whole of the boroughs, which they apprehend is very unfriendly to manufactures, that is, laying a tax upon the real necessaries of life, which has an evident influence on the price, and bears hard on the laborious poor, and ought to be remedied; they, therefore, agree to co-operate with their brethren in pursuing measures that may have a tendency to promote the general good, and contribute proportionally for that purpose, if necessary; and appoint the same to be published in the Glasgow and Edinburgh newspapers.

WM. PINKERTON, jun. Veritas.

To Booksellers and others.

WANTED to Purchase, the FIRST VOLUME of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, published at Edinburgh in 10 volumes.—As the volume wanted, which was printed in 1778, may have been borrowed from the Gentleman who has the other nine volumes, the person who is possessed of it, is requested to return it immediately.

Apply to James Marshall writer to the signet.

Not to be repeated.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FOR the proper finishing the Bridge over the PEASE, and the Roads leading to it, it is found necessary to stop the passage that way at present: but, as it is expected these works will be very soon completed, the Public may depend upon being early informed of the road being opened for their accommodation.

November 3. 1786.

LANDS IN AMERICA.

TO be SOLD by auction, at the Royal Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of November current, at one o'clock,

Eight Freehold Tracts or Plantations of CHOICE LAND, containing two hundred and fifty acres each, situate on the Waters of the North Fork or Main Branch of Kentucke River, Fayette county, State of Virginia, in eight Lots, viz.

LOT I. In the general plan, No. 31. a freehold track or plantation of land, containing 250 acres, called Rural Retreat.
—II. Ditto ditto, No. 30. called Cherry Orchard.
—III. Ditto ditto, No. 33. called Labour's Reward.
—IV. Ditto ditto, No. 32. called Society Vale.
—V. Ditto ditto, No. 88. called Greenwood Park.
—VI. Ditto ditto, No. 87. called Blooming Dale.
—VII. Ditto ditto, No. 90. called Pine Grove.
—VIII. Ditto ditto, No. 89. called Chevy Chace.

The said lots are part of a larger tract or body of land containing 30,973 1-3d acres, located, surveyed, and patented, under the direction and superintendency of Mr Robert Armstrong, deputy-surveyor of Fayette county aforesaid. The greatest part of the said tract of body of land is divided into farms or plantations of 250 acres, to each of which there is annexed an allotment of about three acres, within the ground-plot of the town of Lewisburgh, which allotments will be conveyed to purchasers, with the several farms or plantations to which they respectively belong. The town of Lewisburgh is laying off, on the northern bank of the north fork or main branch of Kentucke river, between two considerable waters, which flow into it at the southern extremity of the said great tract or body of land.

The lands in general are of a most excellent quality, the soil being equal to any in nature, and well watered with creeks, rivulets, and springs. There are along the water, excellent bottom or natural meadow lands, entirely clear of wood, in many places half a mile wide, then something hilly, but extremely fertile, and capable of any sort of culture, when sufficiently reduced by successive croppings of Indian corn. They are for the most part covered in their undergrowth with cane, pappaw, and spicewood, intermixed with exuberant crops of buffaloe grass, clover, wild rye, touchmenot, and every kind of spontaneous herbage that denote a rich soil. Their timber in general consists of walnut, ash, honey-locust, sugar-tree, mulberry, black and white oak, wild cherry, coffee-tree, hiccory, and sowerwood; cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax, and an excellent species of the wild indigo, grow every where in great plenty, and are found greatly superior to the same produce on the ancient Atlantic or sea coast settlements. Indian corn, potatoes, squashes, musk and water melons, together with wild lettuce, Shawanese sallad, and pepper-grass, are every where to be met with; which, with apples, peaches, and a spontaneous grape of excellent flavour, form an admirable supply of vegetable food for the new settlers. Game, wild-fowl, wild turkies, and fish are amazingly numerous, and easily obtained, which, with the deer, the buffaloe, and oppossum, and other quadrupedes, procured by hunting, furnish a most excellent supply of animal food, and greatly alleviates the inconveniencies of effecting a comfortable establishment in a new and uncultivated country. The waters before mentioned, as passing through these lands, form a natural canal for several miles higher into the country, and are navigable for boats of fifteen or twenty hogsheads of tobacco burthen. They flow into the navigable river of Kentucke, which uniting with the spacious and beautiful Ohio, renders the situation of the lands in point of commerce, as eligible as most in the Kentucke country. It is generally believed, that few countries are richer in mineral productions than this part of North America, as virgin copper and lead have already been discovered on the banks of the Ohio; iron-ore and coal are frequently found by the settlers in that neighbourhood. In short, the lands herein alluded to partake of the general advantages common to that delightful region, which extends from 50 to 200 miles on either side the Ohio, from Fort Pitt to the Falls of Louisville. They are situate in a parallel of about 37½ degrees of north latitude, and 8½ degrees west longitude from Philadelphia, the climate of which is agreeably indulsent, and the country desirable, as well from its beauty and gertility, as the rapid increase of inhabitants, which has greatly exceeded, since the first settlements between 1775 and 1775, the population of any other province heretofore known in North America.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

I. The highestbidder to be the purchaser; and if any dispute shall arise between two or more bidders, the lot to be put up and resold.

II. No person to advance less than 6 d. per acre each bidding.

III. The purchaser to pay down immediataly a deposit of 20 per cent. in part of the purchase-money, and sign an agreement for the payment of the remainder within ten days after the sale, in which time the conveyance will be made.

IV. The proprietor hereby agrees to make a good title at his own expence, and a proper conveyance at the joint expence of the seller and purchaser, on payment or the remainder of the purchase money, on or before the time above limited.

V. At the desire of the purchaser or purchasers, a deputy surveyor of the county wherein the lands are situate, or some other person properly qualified, will be appointed at the expence of the vender, to resurvey and mark the bounds of the several allotments agreeable to the plan, which will be exhibited at the time of sale, and in the interim, may be seen at No. 7. Prince's Street.

VI. The tax payable to Government to be borne by purchaser and vender in moieties.

Lastly, If the purchaser or purchasers shall neglect or refuse to comply with the conditions before mentioned, the deposit money shall be forfeited, the proprietor shall be at full liberty to resell the lot or lots; and the deficiency (if any there shall be by such second sale), together with all charges attending the sale, shall be made good by the default at the present sale.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Oct.* 31.

St James's, October 31.

THE three following Addreſſes having been tranſmitted to the Right Honourable Lord Sydney, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, have been preſented to the King; Which Addreſſes his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Miniſters and Elders aſſembled in the Provincial Synod of Perth and Stirling, with unfeigned ſatisfaction embrace the earlieſt opportunity we have had of preſenting our moſt ſincere congratulations on your Majeſty's happy eſcape from the deſperate attempt lately made on your ſacred life.

We devoutly acknowledge the hand of Providence in your Majeſty's preſervation, and have returned our thanks to Almighty God for his gracious interpoſition in your Majeſty's behalf.

Happy under your Majeſty's mild and equitable government, it is our daily prayer, that your valuable life may long be preſerved for a bleſſing to the people over whom you reign; that while in this world you may enjoy the richeſt communications of the divine favour, and in the world to come may, through the merits of our Saviour, receive that crown of glory which fadeth not away.

Subſcribed in our name and preſence by our Moderator, *James Hunter.*

Perth, Oct. 18. 1786.

Unto the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Gentlemen, Freeholders, Commiſſioners of Supply, Juſtices of Peace, and Heritors of the county of Roſs, met at their annual meeting at Tain, upon the 11th of October 1786.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Freeholders, Commiſſioners of Supply, Juſtices of the Peace, and Heritors of the county of Roſs, now met in our annual Michaelmas meeting, beg leave to approach your ſacred perſon with our moſt earneſt and heart-felt congratulations on your late providential eſcape from the deſperate deſigns of a frantic aſſaſſin; yet we feel ſome conſolation in the reflection, that no fellow-ſubject but one deprived of reaſon could be daring and ungrateful enough to attempt a life ſo valuable to all your ſubjects. Attached to your Majeſty by every tie of loyalty, gratitude, and reverential affection, we look up to you as our common father, and pray that your Majeſty may reign long and happily over a free, united, and flouriſhing people.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and by our appointment,

F. H. Mackenzie, Preſes.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Freeholders, Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of the Land Tax of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in their Head Court aſſembled.

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Freeholders, Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of the Land Tax of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, deeply ſenſible of the infinite importance of your Majeſty's life to all your people, beg leave to approach your Majeſty with our heart-felt congratulations upon your providential eſcape from the raſh attempt lately directed by the hand of inſanity againſt your ſacred perſon.

With great ſatisfaction we at all times embrace an opportunity of expreſſing our affectionate attachment to your Majeſty, and more particularly ſo on the preſent occaſion, when we are called upon by every tie which binds us as good ſubjects, to rejoice with the nation at large in the preſervation of your Majeſty's life and reign, which we ardently wiſh may be long continued, for the happineſs and proſperity of your Royal Family and your Majeſty's dominions.

Peter Johnſton, Preſes.

[This Gazette contains four more Addreſſes.]

War-Office, Oct. 31. 1786.

6th Regiment of dragoons, Andrew Chriſtie, Gent. is appointed to be Surgeon, vice William Robertſon.

1ſt Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Lieutenant William Wright, of the 63d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Maclean.

8th Regiment of foot, Enſign Bigoe Armſtrong Stoney, from half-pay in the 85th regiment, to be Enſign, vice Daniel Bliſs.

32d Regiment of foot, Enſign J. George Bradford, from half-pay in the 99th regiment, to be Enſign, vice W. Campbell Heatly.

44th Regiment of foot, Enſign George Holmes, from half-pay in the 60th regiment, to be Enſign, vice John Conolly.

63d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Alexander Maclean, of the 2d battalion of the 1ſt regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Wright.

64th Regiment of foot, Surgeon Patrick Dillon, of the 67th regiment, to be Surgeon, vice William Edmeſton.

67th Regiment of foot, Surgeon's Mate John Ellis, of the 27th regiment, to be Surgeon, vice Patrick Dillon.

71ſt Regiment of foot, Brooke Foſſe Weſtcott, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Green.

LLOYD's LIST, *Oct.* 31.

THE Two Siſters, Heintz, from Liſbon to Hamburg, is got into a port in Norway in great diſtreſs.

The Meanwell, Jacks, from Liverpool to Oſtend, ſaid to be loſt near Newport, is arrived at Newport with little damage.

The Sebaſtian, Bell, from Forth to Leghorn, is put into Limekilns with damage.

The Hendrick and Jacob, Hemſden, from Altena to Barcelona, drove on ſhore on the Goodwin Sand, on the 28th inſtant, and it is feared will be loſt.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Oct.* 31.

Peterſburgh, Oct. 1. We have received indiſputable information that a body of Ruſſian troops has been entirely defeated by the Cuban Tartars. Prince Potemkin, the commander of our troops in the Crimea, is recalled, on account of having been ſo inattentive as to ſuffer himſelf to be ſurpriſed by the Tartars. All the officers of the regiments ſtationed on the frontiers of the Crimea are ordered to join their reſpective corps without delay.

Berlin, Sept. 26. In the apartments of the late king a collection of 200 ſnuff-boxes was found, among which the value of one is eſtimated at 10,000 rix-dollars.

We underſtand that our new Sovereign has reſolved to prohibit all publications tending to inſpire a contempt of religion. His Majeſty lately ſaid to the miniſter of Zedlitz, "I have obſerved that impiety and fanaticiſm daily make progreſs, and that every week little treatiſes appear, tending to propagate dangerous maxims. I wiſh not this practice to be continued. You, as principal of the eccleſiaſtical department, ought to prevent ſuch miſchief by good example. I would not have in my territories enthuſiaſts and fanaticks; and I am averſe from madmen enriching themſelves and the bookſellers at the expence of religion."

Hague, Oct. 27. Moſt of the States of the provinces have ſent letters to the States of Guelderland, relative to the preſent ſituation of the affairs of their province, and the means of eſtabliſhing order and harmony in an amicable and permanent manner; among the reſt, the manner in which the States of Guelderland expreſs themſelves upon this ſubject is particularly diſtinguiſhed.

Utrecht, Oct. 26. On the 20th the States of Holland made a military promotion for the firſt time ſince the reſolution of the 21ſt of September laſt, which deprives the Captain-General of that privilege.

The troops which form a line upon the frontiers of Holland will, it is ſaid, keep their poſition during the winter; thoſe which are in the environs of Loo will alſo remain, except the ſecond battalion of Swiſs guards, which will go to Nimeguen on the 4th of November, to which place, it is ſaid, the Court will remove on the 8th of the ſame month.

The mediation propoſed and accepted relative to the troubles in the province of Utrecht will, it is ſaid, be ſoon ſet on foot, and ſeveral of the confederates have already named their Commiſſioners to attend at the above conferences.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 24.

"The following is extracted from the Journal of the Lords of the States of Zealand.

"Their Noble Mightineſſes having taken into conſideration the report made to them on the 6th inſtant, of the letter delivered by his Excellency Baron Goertz, on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty,

"It hath been reſolved, that the Lords Deputies in Ordinary to the Aſſembly of the States General, ſhall, and are hereby authoriſed to declare where and whenever it may be needful, that within the whole Province of Zealand no kind of diſpute has taken place with his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, that could give his ſaid Highneſs any reaſon to complain of oppreſſive acts on their part, and that therefore the paſſages of his letter tending to eſtabliſh ſuch a complaint, cannot in any ways concern this Province.

"That in order to do away at once any doubt that might be entertained on the true ſyſtem conſtantly adhered to by this Province, and from which the States will never depart, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, their Noble Mightineſſes do not heſitate to declare, that they have nothing more at heart than the ſupport of the conſtitution, as ſettled by the Union, for a mutual defence, and to maintain the ſovereignty of this Province, as being a conſtituent part of the ſaid Union; as alſo to aſſert the rights and liberties of the inhabitants, by the power of the Regency, and the authority of juſtice.

"That their Noble Mightineſſes are firmly reſolved to ſupport in a permanent manner the Stadtholder, Hereditary Captain, and Admiral General, in the enjoyment of the high dignities entruſted to him, with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging, by not only their Noble Mightineſſes, but alſo by all the Confederates in general; not doubting but ſuch dignities will ever anſwer the end for which they were inſtituted. That as no government can be free from faults, their Noble Mightineſſes do not deny that ſome abuſes have crept into the direction of public affairs, and therefore are deſirous of giving all their application, in conjunction with the Confederates, to remedy the evil, which lies in the executive power, not in the conſtitution; and therefore their Noble Mightineſſes muſt conſider it as moſt dangerous to lay the axe to the very root of government, under pretence of improving it.

"That furthermore their Noble Mightineſſes will not be remiſs to exert their intereſt with the Confederates where it will be required, in order to put an end to all diſſentions and miſtruſt; and by bringing cloſer the looſened bond of the Union, ſettle, on a more ſolid baſis, the form of government compatible with the rights of Burgeſſes, for which their Mightineſſes are ready, as they have before ſhewn themſelves, requeſting their aſſiſtance of the Provinces that ſhare in the ſentiments of their Noble Mightineſſes; and to the purpoſe of bringing about ſo deſirable a conſumption, the Lord Deputies are authoriſed to agree with the Lord Deputies of the reſpective Confederates, on the moſt convenient means in the preſent circumſtances.

"That if, notwithſtanding, ſuch endeavours ſhould, againſt all hopes, prove ineffectual, and that the continuation of the ſubſiſting differences ſhould give an opportunity to ſome powerful neighbour of interfering in thoſe diſſentions; their Noble Mightineſſes hereby declare, that they hold themſelves, and this Province, as no ways liable to the conſequences; and in ſuch caſe they will take care that their good citizens be not the victims of diſputes, in which they have no concern either as Members of the Union, as a Provincial body, or in any other manner.

"And an extract of this reſolution ſhall be forthwith conveyed to the ſaid Lords Deputies in Ordinary for their information.

(Signed) VAN DE SPIEGEL."

LONDON, *Oct.* 31.

On Friday night the Cabinet Miniſters held a council at Mr Pitt's, which did not break up till near one in the morning.

Yeſterday morning his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales paid a viſit to the Princeſs Amelia, who received his Highneſs with amazing fortitude, conſidering her very decayed ſituation.

It is aſſerted, that part of the income of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia ariſes out of the Poſt-office; from which, as we hear, 5000 l has been paid her every quarter for ſome time paſt.

Upon the death of the late Duke of Cumberland, the great bell at the Cathedral of St Paul was tolled for three hours; and, it is ſaid, a ſimilar ceremony will take place in caſe of the demiſe of a great lady, whom her phyſicians have pronounced paſt recovery.

The Marquis of Carmarthen is, we are happy to hear, rapidly recovering from the indiſpoſition with which he was ſuddenly attacked on Friday laſt.

The Archduke Ferdinand, who left London the 2d inſtant, arrived at Straſbourg the 11th, and on the 13th ſet off for Ulm and Ratiſbon.

The Ducheſs of Kingſton, it is ſaid, is expected in England this week, where ſhe propoſes to ſpend the remainder of her days.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the Commercial regulations reſpecting Ireland have been reviſed by the Privy Council, aſſiſted by ſome leading characters from the ſiſter kingdom, and that they are now deemed ſo throughly digeſted, that they will, on the meeting of Parliament, be brought forward in what may be ſaid to be an unqueſtionable ſhape.

The expedition to Botany Bay requires no ratification from Parliament. The bill which paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion enables miniſters to diſpatch the convicts to ſome place beyond ſeas as ſoon as convenient. The whole ſquadron is therefore expected to ſail before the end of November.

Some ages hence, when the names of many that now appear to be of the firſt conſequence ſhall ſink in oblivion, hiſtorians, that are faithful to plain matter of fact, and do not love to embelliſh or heighten a narration, will give the following character to the Earl of Mansfield:

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, William Earl of Mansfield was Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench. He had paſſed through ſeveral ſtages of the law with diſtinguiſhing applauſe, and was found the moſt worthy to be placed at the head of that profeſſion. After many aſcents of honour, he roſe to the dignity of the Peerage, and gained that true nobility which is founded upon deſert. No perſon of rank was ſo univerſally admired for his talents, nor ever ſhewed ſo fair a compoſition of the beſt qualities. He was a peculiar friend and patron to learned and ingenious men; and the Britiſh Horace paid to his virtues the ſame tribute that the Roman did to Mecænas. He declined three or four times the high office of Chancellor, a ſtation to which his ſuperlative knowledge in law and equity gave him the faireſt title, and which he would have dignified more than Wolſey in politics, and no leſs than Bacon in philoſophy. He loved his country no leſs than his King, and knew how to temper the rigour of juſtice with the indulgence of mercy. His addreſs, mein, and aſpect were gracefully pleaſing; his underſtanding bright and comprehenſive; his converſation elegant, and his manner of ſpeaking particularly diſtinct and harmonious. A ſweetneſs of temper was joined to delicacy of judgment, and a correctneſs of ſpirit. The Throne was never ſo firmly ſupported, the Court ſo well adorned, and the firſt ſeat of juſtice ſo happily filled, as they were by his conduct, manners, and wiſdom. In ſhort, he diſplayed the moſt perfect ſoul in the moſt beautiful manner.

The following advertiſement, taken from the French Gazette publiſhed at Nantz, may be uſeful to all trading veſſels bound to the weſt coaſt of that kingdom:

"The Intendant of the Marine for the weſtern coaſt of France, extending from Cape La Hogue in Normandy to Quiberon Bay, and from thence to Port Louis in Britanny, gives notice to all perſons who may have occaſion to navigate that part of the Atlantic, adjacent to ſaid coaſts, that the Tower lately erected on Mount St Michael near the city of Breſt, is to be conſtantly lighted during the winter, from the 1ſt of October next enſuing the date hereof, from ſix in the evening till day-break. Said tower or light-houſe bears E. N. E. from the northern point at the mouth of the river of Breſt, diſtant two leagues. A pilot-boat lies under the ſaid point to conduct veſſels into the harbour, who will anſwer on firing a gun, or ſhewing three lanterns on the mizen top."

On Sunday morning as one of Mr Palmer's Bath coaches was coming to town, it was ſtopped by a highwayman, at Gunnerſbury-Lane, who was ſhot dead by the guard on the ſpot: There were found on him three watches, 25 guineas, and ſome ſilver. He appeared to be a young man, and ſeemed to be of the deſcription of a highwayman, who robbed a lady in her carriage, near the Admiral Keppel's head, on Friday evening, of her watch and ſix guineas; and at a ſmall diſtance from the place hitched his horſe to the railing of a farmer's houſe, and went into the yard behind a hay-rick, where he ſtaid a few minutes; the man of the houſe being at home, thought ſome viſitor was come, and ſeeing the horſe alone, went into the barn-yard, where he ſaw the man, who without any ceremony, walked away, mounted his horſe, and rode off; in a few minutes after, there was a Hue and Cry of a lady being robbed, which confirmed the farmer that his viſitor was probably the perſon; but it being by that time near dark, prevented him from being able to ſay, whether the highway man rode towards London or into the country. The lady was going to pay a quarter's ſchooling for her daughter, at a boarding-houſe, at Fulham. However, ſhe was diſappointed in her intent, and the villain, in all likelihood, has met with a momentary reward, inſtead of a public puniſhment.

Friday night the Holyhead and Cheſter mail-coach was again overturned on Bramſton-Hill, and two paſſengers were cut and bruiſed in a manner too ſhocking to relate; they were left under the hands of a ſurgeon, without hopes of recovery.

Friday night a lady's arm was broken by the Coventry mail-coach being overturned. The carriage was ſo much damaged, that the mail did not arrive in town till twelve o'clock on Saturday, inſtead of ſeven. Query—How many of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects have been diſabled and deſtroyed by authority? If the number of miſchiefs could be brought into one point of view, it ought to be ſufficient to affect a change of the plan without taking into account the vaſt multitude of horſes deſtroyed by it.

The preſent diſtracted ſituation of affairs in Holland, has revived an ancient tradition, which ſpreads with an enthuaſiſtic rapidity, purporting that the Republic will be deprived of her liberties before the year 1800.

The ſpirit of liberty ſeems to mark, in a particular degree, the preſent æra. There is a kind of commotion at Liege on that ſubject, which threatens ſerious conſequences. The people claim, as their ancient right, a ſhare in the legiſlative power; and commiſſioners are, in conſequence, appointed to examine their pretenſions.

On Thurſday laſt, at an uncommonly numerous meeting of nobility, gentry, &c. convened to take into conſideration a bill depending in the Houſe of Commons, intituled "A bill for explaining, amending, and reducing into one act, the ſeveral laws now in being for preventing the exportation of live ſheep, &c." it was unanimouſly agreed to petition Parliament againſt the bill, and a very large ſubſcription was entered into for that purpoſe.

A letter from Leghorn ſays, that they have received the melancholy account by a ſhip arrived from Meſſina, that they have had again ſeveral ſhocks of an earthquake, which have deſtroyed what was left by the former earthquake; and that the few inhabitants there were preparing to leave that place for fear of being ſwallowed up, as the earth continued trembling; the Captain ſays, that the ſea was ſo agitated, that his ſhip was in danger of being loſt; he alſo ſays, that ſeveral veſſels were arrived there to carry off the inhabitants and their effects.

By letters received from Berlin yeſterday, *via* France, it appears, if report flatters him not, that the reigning monarch of Pruſſia is determined to ſhow himſelf a patriotic king. His Majeſty has diſmiſſed all the French that were employed in collecting the duties on tobacco, and the taxes in general; he went ſtill farther, as we are informed, by the above letters. Several goldſmiths and jewellers left Paris for Berlin, carrying with them diamonds and jewels to a conſiderable amount, in hopes that the new king would deal largely with them. They were ſoon undeceived, much to their diſappointment, for his Majeſty did not lay out a ſingle ſtiver with them; but, on the contrary, gave them to underſtand, that he was determined to purchaſe no other trinket of that or any other kind, but ſuch as were of Pruſſian manufactory.

The King of Pruſſia, anxious of emulating the wiſdom and glory of his immortal Uncle, has formed the plan of a Court of Honour, for the purpoſe of preventing the diabolical practice of duelling. This Court is to be eſtabliſhed in all the dominions of his Majeſty, under the following regulations:

The judges appointed to ſit in this tribunal, are to determine every cauſe by the plurality of votes, and no appeal to be allowed after their deciſion.—Any officer, or gentleman, ſtriking his equal, in any manner whatſoever, to be declared infamous, and confined in a fortreſs for life. If the perſon who received the blow, ſhould happen to be the aggreſſor, by any ſort of outrage, he ſhall be confined for three or ſix years, according to the aggravation of his offence; and if an officer, he ſhall be ſtruck off, beſides the impriſonment. Perſons ſending, or accepting a challenge, inſtead of applying to this Court, to be confined in a fortreſs for three or ſix years. A duel taking place, and one of the parties being killed, the ſurvivor to be conſidered as an aſſaſſin, and puniſhed with death. And if none of the parties ſhould fall, both ſhall be impriſoned in a fortreſs for ten years, and even for life. Perſons laying hold of a weapon in a private quarrel, though making no uſe of it, to be confined for three years. Any perſon threatening another with a duel, or ſome material injury, to be conſidered as a violator of the public peace, and confined for one, or two years.—Any perſon flying his country, after fighting a duel, to forfeit his eſtate during life, and his effigy to be ſtuck to the pillory. Any perſon acting in a duel as ſecond, to be puniſhed with five years confinement in a fortreſs; and a life being loſt, the confinement of the ſecond to extend to ten years. Any perſon abetting, or enticing another to demand ſatisfaction by means of a duel, to be puniſhed with one, or ſeveral years impriſonment. The ſame puniſhment to be inflicted on any one caſting a reflection on, or ſhewing a pointed diſreſpect for a perſon applying to this Court. The offender in this caſe to be likewiſe deprived of his employments and titles of honour. Any diſpute attended with extraordinary circumſtances, to be referred to the Throne.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Oct. 17.

"Amongſt the many changes made by the king one is in favour of the German language, which he has ordered to be uſed in all public buſineſs, inſtead of the French as heretofore; his Majeſty having declared to his Miniſters in Council, "We are Germans, and ſo we will remain." This language, therefore, now ſpoken at Court, and all the letters are tranſcribed in it. All foreigners employed in the king's ſervice are to retire on a penſion, and to be replaced by natives, ſubjects of the king.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 25.

Stamped paper, *a la Angloiſe*, will ſoon be ſupplied for every uſe in France. Henceforward all bills of exchange are to be drawn on ſtamps, as well as receipts, promiſſory notes, &c. Muſic-books are not to be exempted from the general impoſition. Gretry, the famous muſician, is named Comptroller General of the muſical department."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 24.

"Saturday laſt, a fracas took place on the Liffey road, between Thomas Wh—y, Eſq; and O—r, attorney. Mr O—r's poſtilion, in paſſing Mr Wh—y, which was taken up by the latter in ſuch dudgeon that he drove up, and was proceeding to chaſtiſe the ſervant. He aſked the boy who the perſon was that he had in the carriage. He replied, "A north-country gentleman."

"yarn man, I suppose," cries Wh—y. Mr O—r overhearing the words, immediately opened the carriage-door, and demanded an explanation. Some altercation ensued, when it was agreed to adjust the matter at Daly's Chocolate-house. Accordingly, the parties met there; both refused to apologize, and, notwithstanding the good offices of several gentlemen present, it was resolved to decide the affair with pistols. So intent were the parties upon the business, that a meeting was appointed the same evening. They met between four and five in the Phœnix Park. Capt. Cr—ck acted as Mr Wh—y's friend, and Mr R——son as Mr O—'s. Both fired together, at the distance of eight yards, when Mr Wh—y received a ball in the upper part of his thigh, near the groin. The seconds then interfered, and the matter ended. The ball has been extracted; and Mr Wh—y has been pronounced out of danger

"A letter from Mount Charles, dated the 17th of October, says, "This day, the fires are lighted under the herrings, and one of the cutters is taking in herrings in Killibegs, for a beginning towards a second cargo of red herrings, and there are near 100,000 in our Bruclas store, so I hope we will soon have a second cargo of red herrings put up to dry. The other cutter, and the brig, will take in herrings for the Cork market, as the merchants there complain of not getting fish in time to send out with the first of their beef."

"A letter from Westport, dated October 17. says, "I went to Newport yesterday, where I had the pleasure of seeing come to the quay two boats loaded with the finest herrings, which were selling for sixteen pence per hundred. The whole coast is alive with joy at this news; and this morning all the boats belonging to this harbour came in loaded. Some of them have taken 20 barrels. I never saw finer fish."

Origin of the Verse called an ALEXANDRINE.

From Wharton's Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.

THE second poem now remaining in the French language was entitled, The Romance of Alexander the Great. It was the confederated work of four authors, famous in their time. Lambert le Court, and Alexander of Paris, sung the exploits of Alexander; Peter de St Clost wrote his will in verse, the writing the will of a hero being then a common topic; and John le Nenolois added a book concerning the manner in which his death was revenged. It is remarkable, that, before this time, all the Romances had been composed in verses of 8 syllables; but in this piece the four authors first used verses of twelve syllables, as more solemn and majestic. And this was the origin, though but little known, of those verses which we now call Alexandrines, the French heroic measure; the name being derived from Alexander, the hero of the piece, or from Alexander, the most celebrated of the four poets concerned in this work.

Anecdote of PRIOR.—At Wimpole, formerly the seat of Lord Oxford, but since in the possession of Lord Hardwicke, there was to be seen a few years since a portrait of Mr Harley, the Speaker, in his robes of office. The active part he took to bring forward the bill which settled the Crown on the House of Hanover, induced him to have a scroll painted in his hands, bearing the title of the bill. Yet, soon after George I. arrived in England, Harley was sent to the Tower. This being told to Prior the poet, while he was viewing the above portrait, he took a pencil out of his pocket, and wrote on the white part of the scroll the date of the day on which Harley was committed, and under it, *This bill paid in full!*

PRICE OF STOCKS, OCT. 31.

Bank Stock, 149.	Ditto New Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 113¾ a 113.	Ditto 1751, —
	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 94½	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. con. 76½ a ½.	India Bonds paid, 89 a 88 prem.
3 per cent. red. 75¼ a ½.	Ditto unpaid, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. 22 5-16ths.	Exch. Bills, —
Ditto 1778, 13⅞ a 15-16ths.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 4 s.
South Sea Stock, —	Consols for Nov. 76¼ a ¼ a ½.
3 per cent. Old. Ann. —	

WIND AT DEAL, OCT. 30. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 31.

"A report has been for several days past very current, that a reconciliation between a certain Prince and a great personage is upon the point of taking place. Indeed, various circumstances seem to indicate as much, the Duke of Cumberland, it is said, having undertaken to bring about an event so generally wished for. The Prince is at present upon a shooting party in the neighbourhood of Windsor with his uncle, where he intends to remain for some days. Some people whisper, that this is meant as nothing more than a prelude to the above occurrence.

"No mail has arrived to-day from Holland; but private letters, as well as the dispatches received yesterday from Sir James Harris, breathe nothing but peace. Indeed, what appears to render it extremely probable that all differences between the Prince Stadtholder and the States-General will be compromised, is, that large sums of money, lately invested in our funds from Holland, are daily drawing out.

"The Princess Amelia, notwithstanding the many reports to the contrary, is not yet dead, though it is impossible that she can long survive. Her physicians have, for several days past, taken their leave of her, as being unable to afford her any relief under her present disorder, which is a decay of nature; and people are furnishing themselves with articles of mourning as if she was really no more, and a general mourning actually ordered in consequence thereof.

"The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cumberland paid the Princess Amelia a visit previous to their setting out for Windsor. The return of the latter to England is said to be on account of his aunt's dangerous illness.

"A very superb building, and most elegant furniture, are preparing for the residence of the T——r of the N—y, who has lately enlarged the establishment at which he is at the head.

"The appointing a successor to Earl Mansfield seems now to be the only thing in the way of his retiring. Mr Justice Buller is the person the noble Earl wishes to have preside in his room; but this does not, it seems, meet the approbation of the C——r."

Yesterday, died here, Mrs Marion Tod, relict of the late Rev. Mr James Brown, one of the ministers of this city.

On the 25th of October last, died here, William Balfour, Esq; of Trinabay.

Mr Charles Balfour, late of the Island of Jamaica, died at Cardrona the 29th ult. His friends and relations will please accept of this notification of his death.

On the 19th ult. died at his house of Græmshall, Patrick Græme, Esq; Sheriff-Depute of Orkney and Shetland, universally and justly regretted.

The Trustees for the South Bridge and the Incorporations of Mary's Chapel, not having been able to come to an amicable agreement for the purchase of their Chapel, and other property in Nidery's Wynd, the matter was remitted to a Jury, who yesterday returned a verdict, finding the Incorporations entitled to the sum of 1018 l. 18 s. 4 d. Sterling. We are informed, the Trustees offered 900 l. for this property; and that the Incorporations demanded 1500 l. for it.

On Thursday the 26th ult. Mr John M'Caig, preacher of the gospel, was ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. Mr James Simson, minister of the parish of Eastwood, in the presbytery of Paisley.

Wednesday evening, a male child, supposed to be about three weeks old, was found exposed, wrapped in some dirty rags, at a lady's door, in the vennel adjoining to the West Port. The infant was immediately sent to a nurse; but we have not heard of the inhuman mother being discovered.

Early on Wednesday morning, John Strang, warper to William Gillespie, manufacturer in Anderston, was attacked, opposite to the Old Playhouse Close, Glasgow, by two or three men dressed as sailors, who spoke in the English accent; and his corpse was found the same morning lying in the above close. From several marks of violence upon his head, there is reason to believe he was murdered by the above persons, who are unknown. There was a neighbour of Strang's in company with him when first attacked; but after having received several blows, he found means to make his escape. The bludgeon with which Strang had been wounded was found lying near him, all bloody.

One of the felons who lately escaped from Glasgow prison, had the audacity to enter a vintner's house in the Gallowgate, the same morning, and steal a pair of boots, which were found on him when apprehended. And on Friday, at the very instant when the other six were committed to prison, one of them took a hat from off the head of one of the spectators. He followed to recover his hat, and in the struggle his watch was picked out of his pocket, and conveyed, by the fellow that took it, to another. The man, however, was so fortunate as to discover that trick likewise, and recover his watch.

On Tuesday last, John Clark was executed at Jedburgh for horse-stealing, pursuant to the sentence of the last Circuit Court of Justiciary. He behaved very penitently, and was attended to the place of execution by the Rev. Mr Somerville.

Thursday, at Kelso fair, there was a considerable shew of black cattle. Milk cows and oxen in good condition sold at good prices, but lean cattle sold low.

We hear from Hamilton, that a great concourse of people, from all parts of the country, met there on Monday morning last, in anxious expectation of the resolutions which the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the county were to enter into relative to a proposal by some Gentlemen in the east country, of altering the corn-law of the kingdom, and making the price at Edinburgh the standard for opening and shutting the ports for importation of grain over the whole kingdom; a measure, which the whole inhabitants of this populous and wealthy county reprobate as ruinous to its manufactures, and, of course, highly detrimental to the Landed Interest. The general satisfaction at the liberal sentiments expressed in the resolutions of the county-meeting, which were read to a crowded audience, was so great, that in the evening the whole town of Hamilton was illuminated, bonfires lighted, the bells set a-ringing, and every other demonstration of joy was shewn by the inhabitants of all ranks. The Magistrates and a committee of the different trades assembled at one of the bonfires, where a number of patriotic toasts were given, among which were the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Argyll, the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, the various Societies, who have signified their opposition to the intended alteration in the corn-laws, &c. &c.

We hear from Alloa, that on the 10th of October last, the Silver Medal given annually by the Farmer Club of Clackmannan-shire, for the encouragement of agriculture, was adjudged to George Verty, ploughman to Mr Reoch, farmer in Hilton.—A ploughing match having been appointed by the club to be undertaken that day, upon a field, part of Mr Andrew Stein's farm of Bowhouse, of Alloa, consisting of kerse soil, upon which he had raised a crop of wheat this year, thirty ploughs appeared to contend for the victory, all managed by very expert ploughmen, who having, as usual, taken their stations on the field by lot, started a little before ten o'clock. About one afternoon the ploughmen had finished their tasks, when the judges chosen came upon the field, and examined the work, and upon their report, the first prize was adjudged to the said George Verty, the second prize to William Drummond, ploughman to Mr Andrew Stein, farmer in Tulligarth; the third prize to Robert Forrester, ploughman to the said Mr Stein; and the fourth prize to Allan Gilbert, one of Mr Stein of Kilbegie's ploughmen. The work in general was well executed, and the skill of the ploughmen met with great applause. The pattern ridge was ploughed by James Young, ploughman to Mr Andrew Stein, who gained the first prize as victor at the last ploughing match.

A letter from Hull says, that the Prince Henry, Ferguson, bound from Aberdeen to Lynn, was lost at the mouth of the Humber, in a gale of wind, the 14th ult. and the crew, consisting of three men and two boys, were all drowned, except one, who having some cork, kept himself above water, till he was taken up by a fishing boat, and landed at Hull.

A letter from Bridlington, says, "A small French vessel was drove in here in a gale of wind; while she lay at anchor a quarrel arose between the captain and some of his men, when one of them gave information that she was in the smuggling trade, and had disposed of some goods on the coast, which, upon enquiry, was found to be true, whereupon some revenue officers took possession of her. She is a new-built vessel, but damaged in a storm.

A correspondent on the subject of the Delaval and Lowther families, observes, that Sir William Dugdale, in his Baronage of England, mentions the Delavals among the *Barones majores* (or greater Barons) so long ago as the earliest of our Plantagenet Kings. They have continued for many centuries of the first account in Northumberland.—Guido, Lord Delaval, about the year 1100, married Lucia, daughter of Robert de Mortagne, half-brother to William the Conqueror. His Lordship's more immediate descent is from Sir John Delaval, High Sheriff of Northumberland, who in the reign of Philip and Mary took to wife a daughter of Lord Ogle. The Earl of Caithness in Scotland, and the Duke De-la-valle in France, are said to be of this family. Lord Delaval's estate in Lincolnshire and Northumberland are above 15,000 l. per annum.

The Lowthers were an eminent family in the time of the Saxons, and has been for many ages one of the most affluent and powerful in Westmoreland and Cumberland; many of them representatives for counties and Sheriffs. About 80 years since, there was one Viscount and four Baronets of the Lowthers. The present Earl Lonsdale, has, from the nature and extent of his property, perhaps as much popular influence as any subject since Nevil the Great of Warwick under Henry VI. His Lordship's income is above 40,000 l. per annum; and it is said, that at the last general election, no fewer than nine seats in the House of Commons were at his disposal.

On the 20th ult. as Mr Joseph Richardson, blacksmith in Dalston, near Carlisle, was ploughing potatoes in a field contiguous to the vicarage house, accompanied by several people gathering after the plough, they discovered a broad thick flag stone, which they had the curiosity to remove, when, to their great surprise, they found a leather bag, closed up with silver buttons, containing a large quantity of broad pieces of gold, of the English coin. The hole was about four feet deep, walled about with large round stones, and a large flag at the bottom. It is supposed that this money must have been deposited there after the battle of Dunbar, in Scotland, when Charles II. fled from Oliver's army, and took refuge at Dalston Hall, near that place, for some time. The flag had been often seen before, but curiosity never prompted any one to disturb it, and it had remained in its situation, had not a young woman fortunately said, "Let us turn it, perhaps there may be a purse under it." On handling the bag, it instantly fell to powder.

MR MATHESON continues to teach Latin and Greek classes in his house, Merchant Court, Old Excise. The elementary Greek class begins immediately.—He has always a class or two of young Gentlemen, from the age of sixteen to twenty and upwards.

Extract of a letter from Stromness, Oct. 20.

"On the 2d inst. the Betsey of Shields, Gallalee master, from Dram in Norway for Ireland, was drove on shore by stress of weather in the Bay of Newark, in the island of Sandy. The crew were all saved, as will also the cargo, consisting of deals, provided the weather keeps fair, but the ship it is thought will be a wreck."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 26.

"By the commercial treaty lately concluded with France, the ships of that country may come into the ports of this kingdom, and load provisions for the East and West Indies, without being subject to the alien duty.

"It is with the greatest pleasure we are informed, that our truly patriotic senator, the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, Esq; is fully determined to exert his transcendent abilities once more for his country, on the parliamentary theatre, on the subject of the late commercial treaties, not to oppose them, but to give them full operation in Ireland, by removing every partial construction that may invidiously be made in a neighbouring kingdom, and bringing forward a law to preserve to our use the materials of manufacture.

"A meeting, we hear from very respectable authority, will be held at London prior to the approaching session, composed of the first characters of both kingdoms. The purpose of the above meeting is to sketch the great outlines of a plan for the regulation of the commerce of the two kingdoms. Many gentlemen of consequence will set off for the purpose in the course of a fortnight.

"The accomplishment of the above business is most devoutly to be wished for. But when it is brought forward, we hope none of that spirit of monopoly, none of those restraints in commerce, or infringements on the constitution, which characterized the odious exploded propositions, will form a part of it. If England wishes to bind Ireland for ever to her by that strongest of all ties, affection, she will act upon the broad scale of candour and liberality, and at once put an end to commercial jealousy and bickerings."

DANCING.

JAMES MACDONALD returns his most sincere thanks to his Friends in particular, and the Public in general for past favours, and begs leave to inform them, That he has now returned from London, and has opened his School in Carrubber's Close, where he continues to teach Ladies and Gentlemen as formerly.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 5. 1786.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Oct. 21. Countess of Sutherland of Leith, Whitehead, from Dantzick, for Leith, with sundries.

William and Mary of Carron, Hodge, from Petersburgh, for Grangemouth, with deals and iron.

Wind southerly:—Sailed this morning, the several vessels mentioned in our last as remaining in this roadstead, viz.

Lively of Dundee, Webster, from Riga, for Dundee, flax.

Active of Whitehaven, Messenger, from Memel, for Dumfries, baulks.

Vella Nova of and from Alloa, Spittal, for Grangemouth, ditto.

Elsinore, October 21. Wind westerly.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness.

Oct. 20. Tyne of Arbroath, Gardner, from Drouthaan, for Liverpool, with fish, deals, and iron.

Pitt of and for London, Orkel, from Thurso, with live stock.

Dundee of and for Dunkee, Norrie, from Eastdale, slates.

In the Harbour of Kirkwall.

Betsey, Sinclair; Ann, Sutter; Isobel, Howison, all from Newcastle.

Liberty of Kirkwall, Irvine, from ditto.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Nov. 2. Mary, Malcolm, from Petersburgh, with goods; Providence, Baxter, from Aberdeen, with ditto; Ebenezer, Jackson, from Blackney, with grain; Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, with goods.—3. Countess of Sutherland, Whitehead, from Dantzick, with ditto; Polly, Young, from ditto, with ditto; Pomona, Swan, from Petersburgh, with ditto; John and Katharine, Dingwall, from Elly, with grain.—4. Jean, Anderson, from Longannet, with stones; Glasgow Packet, Campbell, from Carron, with goods; Peggy, Wright, from Charlestown, with lime; three sloops with coals.

SAILED, Jean, Millar, for Wick, with goods.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Oct. 28. Jean and Christian, Forrester, from Perth, with grain; Eagle, Calder, from Newcastle, with goods.—29. Nancy, Anderson, from London, with ditto; Eel, Juklin, from Wells, with grain; Good Intent, Pape, from Lynn, with ditto; Margaret and Jane, Kemp, from ditto, with ditto; Sally, Nurse, from ditto, with ditto.—30. Cupid, Burneck, from Whitby, for Glasgow, with alum; Robert and Mary, Scott, from Yarmouth, with grain; Nelly, Beattie, from Leith, for Glasgow, with ditto.—31. William and Mary, Hodge, from Petersburgh, with goods; Betty and Ann, Henry, from Lynn, with grain; Jean, Morris, from Montrose, with malt.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK—Nov. 1. Duchess of Hamilton, Robertson, from Saltcoats, with herrings.—2. Peggy, Maclea, from Esdale, with slates.

SAILED,—Oct. 30. Jeany, Gillespie, for Sligo, with goods.—Nov. 1. Mary, Brown, for St Kitt's, with ditto; Friends, Macfarlane, for Newry, with ditto; Jenny, Johnston, for Kendal, with ditto; Friends, Macpherson, for Liverpool, with ditto; Speedwell Cutter, Capt. Wallace, on a cruize.—2. Elliot, Ward, for Liverpool, with goods; Jupiter, Brown, for ditto, with ditto; Bonnaventure, Aroe, for Norway, in ballast.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON Nov. 3.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	20 s. 3 d.	19 s. 0 d.	18 s. 9
Barley,	19 6	18 0	16 0
Oats,	14 6	13 0	12 0
Pease,	16 0	15 0	

JAMES INGLIS,

LINEN-DRAPER AND HABERDASHER,

Opposite the Kirk-Stile, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh,

ANXIOUS to merit a continuance of the public favour, has got to hand, from the best markets, a large and fresh assortment of Goods, among which are the following; and as several of the articles are laid in under the usual prices, he flatters himself they will be found well worth notice.

An assortment of Printed Cottons, so low as from 1 s. 6 d. to 2 s. per yard.

A variety of new Calicoes and Chintzes, all ingrain colours.

Muslin Handkerchiefs, so low as 1 s. up to 5 s. 6 d. each.

Yard-wide plain Muslins, from 1 s. 3 d. to 10 s. 6 d. per yard.

Five and six quarter wide ditto, from 1 s. 9 d. to 12 s. per yard.

Corded Demitties and Muslinets, so low as 2 s. to 3 s. per yard.

Modes, half-ell wide, from 1 s. 6 d. to 3 s. 6 d. per yard.

Ditto, three quarters wide, from 2 s. to 8 s. per yard.

Ditto, yard wide, from 3 s. 6 d. to 9 s. per yard.

Black & white Laces & Edgings.

Bombazeens and Crapes, good and cheap.

Black Lutestrings, from 4 s. 9 d. to 6 s. 6 d. per yard.

Gauzes, all kinds, and Ribbons at 4½ d. per yard.

Shawls and Handkerchiefs, all kinds.

White and dyed Flannels.

Stockings and Gloves, &c.

Linens, Cambrics, and Towellings, of exceeding good quality, and very cheap.

CHECKED and STRIPED MUSLINS, from 2 s. 6 d. to 7 s. per yard.

ALL KINDS OF MILLINERY WORK.

N. B. In the prospect of the advance that is taking place upon Printed Goods and Muslins, &c. J. INGLIS has laid in a large assortment of these articles, with a view to serve the public at the low prices as long as possible.

☞ Commissions properly executed, and due encouragement given to dealers.

On Tuesday the 14th November, will be published,

Price Nineteen Shillings in boards, and One Guinea bound,

In a large Quarto Volume,

BY CHARLES ELLIOT,—PARLIAMENT-SQUARE,

A COLLECTION OF STILES;

OR,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING,

Adapted to the present practice of Scotland:

COMPREHENDING THE

CONSTITUTION, TRANSMISSION, & EXTINCTION,

OF

HERITABLE AND PERSONAL RIGHTS.

To which are added,

Forms of Letters passing his Majesty's Signet.

In Three Volumes,

COMPILED BY

THE JURIDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

VOLUME FIRST.

HERITABLE RIGHTS,

Containing the following Titles:—

1. Deeds regulating the succession of heritable property.
2. Brieves and Services.
3. Alienations to singular successors.
4. Redeemable rights.
5. Conveyances of redeemable rights.
6. Signatures and other grants.
7. Grants by progress from a subject-superior.
8. Completion of real rights by infeftment.
9. Extinction of real redeemable rights.
10. Leases, with conveyances and extinctions thereof.

The Juridical Society think it proper to inform the Public, that they had no concern with any former publication of Styles; nor have they with any collection now in the press, or proposed to be published, other than the volume above mentioned.

N. B. The Juridical Society will meet in their Hall, foot of Carrubber's Close, on Monday 20th November, for the Winter Session.

A House in George's Square.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

LADY HAY MACDOUGALL's HOUSE in George's Square, consisting of a sunk storey, three floors above, and garrets, all neatly fitted up, with coach-house, stable, &c.

Enquire at John Wauchope writer to the signet.

By the Right Hon. the Lord Provoſt, the Magiſtrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh.

ALL-HALLOW FAIR of this City,

is to begin on Monday the 13th day of November curt. to continue the uſual time; and is to be kept and held in the Two Southmoſt Parks of Dean of Guild Allan's Parks, to the weſt of the Extended Royalty.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Tueſday the 13th day of November 1786, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

One Six-ſtall Stable, with Hay-loft;

One four-ſtall Stable, with Hay-loft; One three-ſtall Stable, and a large Coach-houſe, all lying in Campbell's Cloſe, on the north ſide of Canongate, a little below Milton-houſe, on the oppoſite ſide.—If the purchaſer inclines, they may be turned into commodious cellars, or ſmall dwelling-houſes.—Theſe ſubjects will be ſet up in whole or in lots as purchaſers ſhall incline.

The keys to be found with John Roſe, head of Campbell's Cloſe.

The progreſs of writs, and conditions of ſale, to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Thomſon, writer in Edinburgh, to whom thoſe intending to purchaſe by private bargain may apply.

Lands in Roſs-Shire for Sale.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Old, or Ramſay's Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 16th day of January 1787, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven o'clock afternoon,

Thoſe parts after mentioned of the ESTATE of CULRAIN, which are preſently let at the rents following, viz.

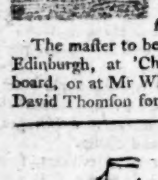
	STERLING.
I. The Lands and Grazings of Ochtow, let at - - -	L. 20 3 4
II. The Lands of Achnahuach, ditto, -	20 0 0
III. The Lands of Eaſter and Weſter Hulmachalmacks, ditto, - -	28 12 0
IV. The Lands of Achnahanaid, ditto	17 10 4
V. The Lands of Weſter Achnagart and Baddaroch, with the Multures of Eaſter and Weſter Achnagart, - -	21 0 0
VI. The Lands of Teaninver and Stocknaſtamack, with the Ferry or Paſſage Boat, ditto,	13 19 8
VII. The Lands of Culrain and Balnahinich, ditto	45 13 8
Sum, - -	L. 166 18 10
VIII The Salmon Fiſhings on ſaid ſeveral lands, ditto, - - -	35 0 0
	L. 201 18 10
From which, after deducing for public burdens	11 15 10
There will remain of free rent, -	L. 190 3 0

The lands are preſently let on ſhort leaſes, at the expiration of which a very large augmentation may be depended on.

They are beautifully ſituated on that fine navigable arm of the ſea called the *Kyle of Oykell*, which runs by the burgh of Tain, and are well ſtored with game of all kinds. There is beſides on the eſtate, a great quantity of wood, in a thriving condition.

For further particulars apply to Mr John Montgomery, the factor, by Parkhill; or to George Robertſon writer, Paterſon's Court, Edinburgh.

FOR LONDON,



The LEITH PACKET,

JOHN THOMSON Maſter,

Is taking in goods at the birth in Leith harbour, and will ſail on Thurſday the 16th current, wind and weather ſerving.

This veſſel has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, at 'Change hours, mornings and evenings on board, or at Mr William Watt's, facing the Pipes, Leith, or David Thomſon for the maſter, at the above places.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

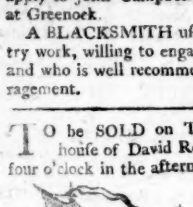
The Smack Newcaſtle,

JAMES TAPP Maſter,

Will ſail the 10th November poſitively, wind and weather ſerving.

For freight or paſſage apply to John Kay, ſhipmaſter in Leith, or the Maſter on board.

FOR GRENADA,



THE NEW SHIP

TIVOLI,

JAMES M'LEISH Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock, the 1ſt of next month, and clear to ſail by the 15th of November.

She will have the very beſt accommodation for paſſengers, who may apply to John Campbell ſenior, in Glaſgow, or the Maſter at Greenock.

A BLACKSMITH uſed to Horſe-ſhoeing and other country work, willing to engage for a term of years to go abroad, and who is well recommended, will meet with good encouragement. GLASGOW, *Sept.* 6. 1786.

TO be SOLD on Thurſday the 16th current, in the houſe of David Rodger, on the Coal-hill, Leith, at four o'clock in the afternoon,

THE SLOOP

FARMER,

About 60 Tons burthen, a ſound veſſel, and well found.

For particulars apply to John Beadie, Leith.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, at the Cuſtomhouſe of Kirkcudbright, upon Friday the 10th inſtant, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE SLOOP

ANN AND ELIZA OF AYR,

Burthen about 40 Tons, (to be broke up), with her new Boat and furniture.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Peter Buchanan vintner in Port-Glaſgow, on Tueſday the 28th November curt. betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock mid-day,

The Ship CYCLOPS,

Burden about 280 tons, (well calculated for any trade, or may be fitted out for Greenland at an eaſy expence) as ſhe lies in the harbour of Port-Glaſgow.

Inventory and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of John Dunlop or James Shaw, merchants there; to whom perſons intending to purchaſe betwixt and the day of ſale may apply

---

Dr Smith's Reſtorative Medicine,

At 11s. 6d. the Bottle, Duty included.

Sold by J. CAW, head of Lady Stair's Cloſe, Lawnmarket, and nowhere elſe in Scotland.

ALL perſons labouring under any of the various deplorable concomitants of a broken and decayed conſtitution, whether derived from ſources perſonal or hereditary; whether owing to exceſs in wine or women, before they try THIS OR ANY OTHER remedy, ought to peruſe the 22d edition, juſt publiſhed, with large additions and improvements, of the Doctor's Obſervations on Tabes Dorſalis, impotence, barrenneſs, gleets, ſeminal weakneſſes, &c. a ſlight inſpection of which will enable them to judge as well of the nature, appearances, cauſes and effects of theſe complaints, as of the properties of the medicine that can effectually remove them.——Likewiſe, Dr SMITH's SPECIFIC, for the Venereal Diſeaſe, at 6s. and 2s. 9d.

To be LET and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE Houſe of Powderhall, conſiſting

of eleven fire rooms, beſides five bed rooms, kitchen, cellars, and a complete ſet of office-houſes, at a convenient diſtance from the houſe.

Alſo, a Garden ſtocked with fruit-trees of different kinds, which produce remarkably well, and about 16 Scots acres of land completely incloſed, all lying in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

The Houſe and Lands may be ſeen at any time of the day, and for further particulars apply to James Marſhall writer to the ſignet.

N. B. The lands would anſwer a Gardener or Seedſman for a Nurſery, Not to be repeated.

To LET immediately or at Martinmas next, for one or two years,

A Large Dwelling-Houſe, unfurniſhed,

ſituated on that diviſion of Prince's Street between Caſtle Street and Frederick Street, New Town, conſiſting of 14 fire-rooms, one without a fire-place, kitchen, cellars, and many other conveniencies ſuiting a genteel family; together with a coach-houſe, ſtable for four horſes, and waſhing-houſe adjoining to the back garden belonging to the premiſſes, all incloſed with a ſtone wall, having an entry or thorough-gang to the Meuſe Lane.

For particulars apply to Alexander M'Lauchlan or Thomas Fowler, at Mr William Macdonald's, writer to the ſignet. No. 26. Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

CRAIGCAFFIE.

THE CREDITORS of JOHN NIELSON of CRAIGCAFFIE, are deſired to tranſmit vouchers of their debts and open accounts before the 11th November 1786, to the ſaid Mr Neilſon, or Mr Thomas Naiſmith writer, Stranraer, as it is intended to pay off all claims on the 13th.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of JOHN ARMSTRONG, late Tenant in Wrae.

THAT in the proceſs of multiple-poinding preſently depending before the Court of Seſſion, at the inſtance of Francis Carlyle of Satur, the factor appointed by the Court upon the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid John Armſtrong, againſt the ſaid John Armſtrong, and all and ſundry his Creditors, Lord Eſkgrove, Ordinary, by an interlocutor, dated 4th Auguſt laſt, ordained intimation to the Creditors called to be made by the minute-book, and in the newſpapers, to produce their intereſts in the clerk's hands betwixt and the 12th of November then next. This intimation is therefore made to the whole Creditors, in terms of the above interlocutor.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES AIRD, jun. Merchant in Glaſgow.

THAT at the general meeting of Mr Aird's Creditors, held upon the 26th day of October laſt, in conſequence of former advertiſements, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee in place of the factor formerly named, William M'Aulay, writer in Glaſgow, was unanimouſly choſen truſtee for behoof of the whole creditors, and he accepted thereof accordingly.

That by the 31ſt ſection of the late act of Parliament anent inſolvent debtors, "the truſtee is required, within ten "days after his appointment is confirmed by the Court of "Seſſion, to publiſh an advertiſement, requiring all the cre"ditors of the bankrupt to lodge with him their claims and "vouchers, or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving "the ſame, as directed by the act, within nine kalendar "months after the date of the interlocutor awarding the ſe"queſtration, ſpecifying the day when the ſaid nine months "expire, and certifying the creditors who ſhall neglect to "comply with the requiſition, that they ſhall not be entitled "to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the debtor's eſtate."

The truſtee, therefore, in compliance with the ſection of the act now recited, gives this public intimation to all the creditors of the bankrupt, that the date of the ſequeſtration is the 8th day of September laſt; and requires them to lodge their claims and grounds of debt in his hands, betwixt and the 8th June next, under the certification before mentioned.

KELP ROCKS.

TO be LET for ſuch number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to on the 1ſt March 1787, the WHOLE SEA WARE or WEED growing on the rocks on the coaſt of the eſtate of Broxmouth belonging to his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh.

The rocks extend about four miles along the coaſt, are very acceſſible, and have good banking for drying and burning the ware. The tenant will be allowed to cut the ware growing on a third part of the rocks each year, and will have the benefit of burning the drove ware upon certain parts of the coaſt. He will alſo be accommodated at a moderate rent with a ſufficient quantity of paſture graſs for the horſes neceſſary to be employed on the rocks.

Robert Tait at Broxmouth, near Dunbar, will ſhow the rocks, and propoſals in writing may be addreſſed to him, or to Mr Ker at Broomlands, by Kelſo, or Mr Erſkine clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

SCOTCH TARRAS, or CEMENT.

THOMAS SMART Maſon and Architect in Dundee, ſeveral years ago diſcovered the art of making TARRAS or CEMENT, which, when properly mixed with lime compoſes a mortar that hardens under water to the conſiſtency of ſtone, and is fit for ſetting and jointing all kinds of aquatic works. Another kind of this cement is made for ſetting and jointing hewed work in any building, and for pointing walls and roofs that draw water.

The Tarras is made from materials found in this country, and has been uſed in different parts of Great Britain, and found to anſwer all the purpoſes of, and equal in ſtrength and goodneſs to the beſt foreign Tarras or Cement, and can be had much cheaper.

Samples of the Tarras will be given *gratis* to thoſe employed in fortifications, bridges, and other buildings, where large quantities of this kind of mortar is needed, that they may ſatisfy themſelves of its ſufficiency; and printed inſtructions will be given for preparing the mortar, and making it of a glutinous nature for the work intended.

Thomas Smart begs leave to offer his humble and hearty thanks to the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Artiſts, and others that have already encouraged him in this branch, and he is led to hope for the patronage and further encouragement of wellwiſhers to their country and its improvements.

The Tarras is ſold at the Manufactory, Whitehall's Cloſe, Dundee, at the moderate rate of 1 l. 4 s. Sterling per hogſhead, containing ſix hundreds weight, or in ſmall quantities at that rate. Commiſſions will be carefully attended to.

FARM IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be LET, for nineteen years, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE Farm of Harelaw, ſituated in

the pariſh of Gladſmuir. It contains 280 Scots acres; is wholly incloſed and ſubdivided; and the houſes are entirely new.

Propoſals will be received by Mr Hunter of Thurſton, the proprietor, at Thurſton by Dunbar, or at his houſe in Queen Street, New Town, Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars.

TO BE LET,

For nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE Farm of Weſtmuir, conſiſting

of about 139 acres, all incloſed. The farm lies about one mile ſouth of the South Queenſferry.

Propoſals may be given in to John Dundas clerk to the ſignet, or to George Mathie at Dundas Caſtle, who will ſhow the grounds.

TO VINTNERS.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE LEITH ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, conſiſting of a Ball-Room, 60 feet by 30, furniſhed; a Coffee-Room, 34 by 20, furniſhed; and excellent kitchen, 25 by 16, fitted up in the beſt manner, with a large fire-place, a ſix-feet boiling-table, an oven, and dreſſer; beſides which there are eight fire-rooms, two of them 30 by 20, with cloſets, garrets, pantry, cellars, catacombs, two good ſtables, a ſhade, a ſpacious ſtable-yard, and pump-well, a ſteelyard of the moſt improved conſtruction for weighing coals and hay; and a large convenient bowling-green preſently making.

The particular advantages of the large room, which muſt command all great entertainments and public exhibitions in Leith; the numerous ſubſcription to the Coffeeroom; and the natural patronage of the Gentlemen proprietors, who are eighty in number; the only ſteelyard, and the beſt ſtabling and bowling-green in the town, muſt inſure the tenant of ſucceſs.—None need, therefore, apply, but who are of undoubted good character, and well recommended.

Further particulars may be learned of Mr William Cundell, merchant in Leith, treaſurer to the Aſſemblies; with whom any perſon wiſhing to take the houſe, are deſired to lodge their propoſals.

SALE OF GIGHT.

ON Tueſday the 12th of December next, betwixt ſix and ſeven o'clock afternoon, will be SOLD by Auction in John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

The Lands and Barony of GIGHT, lying in Aberdeenſhire, capable of very great improvement, &c.

For particulars apply to James Watſon clerk to the ſignet.

Sale of Lands in Berwickſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 6th day of December next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS of EASTMAINS of HASSINGTON, called *HARDACRES*, with the teinds and pertinents lying in the pariſh of Eccles, and ſhire of Berwick.

The lands are pleaſantly ſituated, completely incloſed, and well known to be of the richeſt ſoil. The market towns of Dunſe, Kelſo, Coldſtream, and Greenlaw, are within a few miles, and lime and coal at a moderate diſtance.

For particulars apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet, or Mr Trotter of Belcheſter, near Coldſtream, who have power to deal by private bargain before the day of roup. William Dryſdale, tenant in Kennetſide-heads, a neighbouring farm, will ſhow the lands to be ſold, and the marches.

TO be Sold or Let, and entered upon at pleaſure, for the remainder of a term of 21 years, which commenced May 1786,

All that complete Sail-Work Manu-

factory, with the Weaving Shop, Warehouſe, Heckling, and Spinning Shops, and other conveniencies to the ſame belonging, ſituate at Dunbar, formerly occupied by the Dunbar Canvas Company, and laſt by Mr Thomas Barber Bryant; together with all the Looms, Materials, Implements, and Utenſils whatſoever, neceſſary for carrying on the Manufacture of Sail-Cloth or Canvas.

ALSO,

For the remainder of another term, 28 years of which are yet unexpired,

All that commodious and well-adapted BLEACHFIELD, ſituate at Weſt Barns, near Dunbar, having a dwelling and drying houſe erected thereupon, a wind and horſe mill, with an excellent ſtream of freſh water, and every other convenience ſuitable for ſuch an undertaking.

For advice, apply to Mr Tait writer, Dunbar; and for terms of leaſe or ſale, to Mr John Peat writer, Edinburgh, or Mr John Johnſton junior, attorney, Hull, England.

Sale of Lands in the Shire of Dumbarton.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 18th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix evening,

The LANDS of LAGGARY and BLAIRWATTAN, lying in the pariſh of Rowe, and ſhire of Dumbarton.

The free rent of theſe lands is at preſent only about 60 l. Sterling; but the leaſes, having been granted about twenty years ago, and now expired, a riſe of rent may be expected. There is an oak wood upon the lands of High Laggary, which will be of conſiderable value ſome years hence.

The lands of Laggary are ſituated upon the Gairloch, nearly oppoſite to Greenock and Port-Glaſgow, commanding extenſive views of theſe towns and ſhipping, and of the Duke of Argyle's policy at Roſeneath and Ardincaple. Their diſtance from Dumbarton is about ten miles, and twenty-five miles from Glaſgow. The roads are remarkably good, and a packet-boat goes regularly twice a-week from the neighbourhood to Greenock, which gives eaſy acceſs to market.

Theſe lands are held of the Duke of Montroſe for payment of a ſmall feu-duty; and have an intereſt in a neighbouring common ſtill undivided, and which is ſituated betwixt Laggary and Blairwattan.

The progreſs and articles of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of Stewart Moodie, writer in Edinburgh; and further information may be had by applying to Mr John Allan, miniſter of the pariſh of Rowe.

Lands in Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 1ſt day of December next, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of GORDONSTOWN, lying in the pariſh of Dalry, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, containing 6700 acres, whereof 750 arable or meadow, the reſt excellent paſture ground. The preſent rent is upwards of 500 l. Sterling; but the greateſt part of the leaſes expire at Whitſunday next, when a very conſiderable riſe of rent will take place.—The woods are valued at upwards of 500 l.—The lands are ſeparately valued, and amount in whole to 1709 l. Scots holden of the Crown.

Alſo, That part of the Barony of BALMACLELLAN, containing the following Farms, viz. Blackcraig, Lochnie, Laggan, Half-merk Bennavie, Blackmark, and Knochnone. Theſe lands are at preſent rented about 130 l. but a conſiderable advance will take place at next Whitſunday.—They will be ſold along with the barony of Gardenſtown, to which they are adjoining, if offerers incline, but not ſeparately.

Mr Gordon of Kenmore, or Mr Maxwell of Carruchan, near Dumfries, will ſhow a ſurvey and rental of the lands; and the title-deeds will be ſhown by Alexander Mackenzie, writer to the ſignet, who will treat with offerers before the day of roup.

Tenement in Edinburgh to Sell.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THAT TENEMENT of Land, ſituated between Skinner's *Cloſe and Gray's Cloſe*, on the ſouth ſide of the High-ſtreet of Edinburgh, and having an entry from both cloſes and which belonged to the deceaſed Deacon James Hunter, wright in Edinburgh. The principal part of this Tenement is at preſent poſſeſſed by the congregation of the Rev. Mr Allan, upon a leaſe, and is commonly called the [illegible] CHAPEL. There are alſo ſome other ſmall houſes in the Tenement, the rents of which are as follow:

St Paul's Chapel, - -	L. 35 0 0
Mr Spottiſwood, a warehouſe, -	3 10 0
James Paton, - -	3 3 0
James Rattray, - -	3 3 0
Paul Robertſon, - -	3 3 0
Duncan M'Arthur, for a cellar, -	1 1 0
In Gray's Cloſe, the Tenants are,	
Mrs Keckles, - -	3 0 0
Daniel M'Farlane labourer, -	1 15 0
James Williamſon tailor, -	1 15 0
	L. 40 0 0

The premiſſes may be viewed at any time, by applying to the tenants; and the Chapel will be ſhown by Duncan M'Arthur, in Skinner's Cloſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe this ſubject, may apply to Mr Adam Keir, baker in Edinburgh; or to Robert Sym writer to the ſignet, with whom the title-deeds are lodged.

TO BE SOLD,

Within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 22d December 1786, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

1mo, THESE PARTS of the Lands of DRUNGANS, lying in the pariſh of Troqueer, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Carlyle and William Wright, with the Superiority of the whole lands of Drungans. Alſo the Park on the back of Troqueer, belonging to Mr Carlyle.

2do, The FEU-DUTIES of ſundry Houſes and Yards lying in the Bridge-end of Dumfries above the mill-lading, extending to 40 l. 7 s. Sterling yearly.

There is a good houſe on the lands of Drungans, conſiſting of ſix rooms, beſides light cloſets, kitchen, apartment for ſervants, and other conveniency on the ground floor, with offices adjoining.

The rental and meaſurement of the lands, with the articles of roup thereof, and inventory of the progreſs, to be ſeen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the ſignet, and copies thereof in the hands of Robert Ramſay writer in Dumfries.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

Judicial Sale

OF SUBJECTS IN THE TOWN OF LEITH.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Aſſembly-houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 6th of December next to come, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS and others after mentioned, which belonged to the deceaſed Robert Caldcleugh ſenior, carter in Leith, viz.

All and Whole that TENEMENT of LAND, high and laigh, back and fore, lying on the ſouth ſide of the Water of Leith betwixt the lands of Umquhill Alexander Cockburn, John Kyle, William Elder, and William Logan, on the ſouth parts towards the eaſt; the lands of Umquhile James Mathieſon, on the north toward the ſouth, and the King's high way towards the eaſt and weſt parts.

As alſo, All and Whole that other TENEMENT, formerly pertaining to Umquhile James Gray, lying contiguous to the tenement above deſcribed Both which tenements lie together at the Gun Stone in the Kirkgate of Leith.

Likewiſe, All and Whole the ſouth-eaſtmoſt HALF of that other TENEMENT of LAND, back and fore, under and above, with the pertinents lying alſo on the ſouth ſide of the Water of Leith, purchaſed by the ſaid deceaſed Robert Caldcleugh, from George Nimmo meal-maker and merchant in the Citadel of Leith.

The proven free rent of theſe ſubjects, excluſive of 1s. 6d. Sterling of feu-duty, payable to the City of Edinburgh, ſuperiors thereof, amounts to L. 44 19 8

And the proven value at eight years purchaſe, is 359 17 4

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and further information will be got by applying to Alexander Gray, writer in Edinburgh.

Upſet-Price Reduced.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Perthſhire,

Near to the Tay.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament Houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 22d November 1786, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of BALTHAYOCK and OVER DURDIE, all contiguous, (the remoteſt parts ſituated within ſix miles of Perth, and nigh to the Tay) either ſeparately or jointly, as ſhall ſeem moſt agreeable to purchaſers. If expoſed ſeparately:

LOT I. The Lands of BALTHAYOCK, within four meaſured miles of Perth, holding of a ſubject; proven free rent, including 90 hens at 6 d. each, 9 chickens at 3 d. 8 bolls of meal, and 6 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks bear at 12 s. per boll, is 391 l. 17 s. 6 d. 6-12ths.

At twenty years purchaſe,	L. 7837 11 1 4-12ths
Planted wood on ſaid eſtate, occupying about 700 acres, inventoried, and valued at - - -	5957 7 9
	L. 13,794 18 10 4-12ths
From which deduce 420 l. value of wood taken off this lot,	420 0 0
Former upſet, -	L. 13,374 18 10 4-12ths

But now reduced to and to be expoſed at L. 12,000.

Printed copies of the inventory, meaſurement, and value of the whole wood, diſtinguiſhing every tree, will be got on applying to Mr Moir.

There is a good Manſion-houſe on Balthayock, fit to accommodate a large family, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the Tay and adjacent country, with ſuitable offices, kitchen-garden, and two large orchards well ſtocked with fruit-trees, placed in a dry and healthy ſituation. The lands are incloſed and ſubdivided with hedge-rows of trees; and, excluſive of the wood, meaſure, by a late ſurvey, 567 acres; the wood is in a very thriving ſtate.

LOT II. The Lands of OVER DURDIE, in the pariſh of Kilſpindie; free proven rent, converting 15 bolls oat meal at 12 s. 72 hens at 5 d. and 72 chickens at 3 d. [illegible] 1 d. 8-12ths, valued at twenty-five years purchaſe, the former upſet-price was [illegible] L. 2410 3 5 8-12ths

But now reduced to, and to be expoſed at L. 2200.

Theſe lands meaſure 295 acres, hold of the Crown, are valued at 167 l. They have an intereſt in the muir of Durdie, and, on a diviſion, upwards of 120 acres of that muir will fall to them.

The whole property under ſale, from the nature of the ſoil, local ſituation, and other circumſtances, are capable of improvement, and the proprietor has right to the tithes.

The articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Alexander Roſs, depute-clerk of Seſſion. For further particulars apply to John Moir writer to the ſignet, who will give inſpection of the title-deeds, ſurveys, plans, ſchemes of improvement, and valuations, tacks, &c.; and to Mr Patrick Miller, Town-clerk of Perth. The tenants will ſhow the different farms.

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